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One copy six months	\$1.00
One copy three months	.50
Single copies	.05

Experience has taught us not to print a newspaper on credit.  
Special terms to clubs of five or more.

# THE Weekly Herald.

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Announcing names of candidates for office, 10 cents per line.  
Obituary notices making over five lines, will be charged half advertising rate.

VOLUME 1. NO. 7.

CLEVELAND, TENN., AUGUST 25, 1876.

TERMS \$2.00 A YEAR.

J. H. GAUT, A. S. COWAN,  
CLEVELAND, TENN. CLEVELAND, TENN.  
**GAUT & COWAN,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
Practices in the 4th Judicial Circuit and Supreme Court.

**L. L. OSMENT,**  
General Insurance Agent.  
ETNA INSURANCE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.  
FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.  
Insure with the above Fire Insurance Companies, Representing a cash capital of over \$10,000,000, TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED.

**J. H. McGill's**  
CELEBRATED EATING HOUSE,  
**At Mouse Creek.**  
Passenger Train, West Dines at Mouse Creek 2:17 p. m.

**OCCEE HOUSE,**  
SOUTH CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,  
CLEVELAND, TENN.

**Mrs. LIZZIE OLD, Proprietress.**  
Largest House in the city and first-class in every respect.

Rates, \$2.00 a Day, Single Meal, 50 cts.

Porter always in attendance at the cars, who will convey baggage to and from depot free of charge.

**BOOK STORE!**  
**J. S. ROBERTSON & Co.,**  
Proprietors,  
CLEVELAND, TENN.

Keep on hand all kinds of School Books, Novels, News Papers and Periodicals. Also a full line of STATIONERY, JEWELRY, WALL PAPER &c. sep 9-ly.

**DELANO HOUSE,**  
OPPOSITE DEPOT  
CLEVELAND, TENN.

Convenient to Railroad, Commercial Tourists will find it to their interest to stop at this House. Baggage transferred to and from public Square free of Charge.

S. H. D'ARMOND, Proprietor.

**SAMUEL H. DAY, M. D.**  
(Late of Birmingham Ala.)  
OFFICE AT  
Scruggs' Drug store.

Can be found at my office or at my dwelling on Church Street. I will attend to all calls regardless of time or weather. Bills always due when patient is discharged. sep 9-ly

**W. C. CARSON,**  
**DENTIST,**  
Has Located Permanently at  
CLEVELAND, TENN.

And solicits patronage. Office will be kept open constantly by himself or his father, who has had an experience of 40 years in the business. Office formerly occupied by Dr. W. H. Cooke.  
June 16-76. 1y

**LIVERY STABLE,**



**W. M. CATE, Proprietor,**  
CLEVELAND, TENN.

Plenty of good Stock—gentle and well trained. Buggies, Wagons and Hacks can be had at this Stable cheaper than elsewhere. sep 9-ly

**CARPENTERING & REPAIRING**  
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

**Lumber Furnished to Order by**  
**BAKER & SLAUGHTER,**  
CLEVELAND, TENN.

"Shop on R. R. Street, opposite the Depot."

Are also authorized to use BREWER'S CELEBRATED RUBBER PAINT for Shingles and Tin-roofs for Bradley, McMillan and James counties. Orders solicited. Send size of roofs and we will estimate. Nov. 13-74

## THE INDIAN WAR.

**Terry's Forces Ready to March on the Indians.**

**Reported Severe Engagement Between the Sioux and the Soldiers.**

**The Indians Defeated and Almost Annihilated.**

**Terry's Troops.**  
St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 14.—The *Pioneer Press* special from the Sioux expedition says: "Preparations are at last complete, and we march at day-break to-morrow, the route being up the Rosebud, and the objective points the Indians, wherever and whenever they may be found. Primarily we expect to effect a junction with Gen. Crook, but no deviation from the main object will be made for that purpose. Sickness is showing itself among the men, with a tendency to scurvy, and that which is to be done must be done quickly. The weather is hot beyond precedent. The mercury indicates to-day from 109 to 116 in the shade, according to locality. Much apprehension is felt as to the effect of marching in such heat. Gen. Terry's forces exclusive of the depot guard, consists of 919 infantry, 574 cavalry, 40 artillery and 74 Crow and Ree Indians. The organization of the command is shown by the following extract from General Orders No. 7:

"To the troops.—In the field you will be organized for the coming moment as follows: The battalion of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 22d infantry, will constitute a brigade under the command of Col. Gribble, of the 8th infantry; the battalion of the 2d cavalry, the 7th cavalry and the battery of artillery and the Indian scouts will report directly to the Department Commander."

One of the most formidable difficulties to be anticipated on this march is the want of water and grass. There has been no rain for many weeks and the Rosebud contains but very little water at its mouth, and it is to be feared that the grass which has survived the drought has been burned by the Indians. The country hereabouts has been covered with smoke ever since the battle of the Big Horn.

HELENA, Aug. 13.—The *Independent's* Boseman (Montana) special, 12th of August, says that a Sioux squaw came into the Crow camp and reported that there had been a terrible battle, and that Gen. Crook had almost annihilated the Sioux, and had the remainder in such a position as to force their surrender. Parties from the Crow agency being this news, it may be greatly exaggerated, if not entire false.

**Considered Doubtful.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—On inquiry at the army headquarters to-day, it is ascertained that nothing whatever has been received confirmatory of the report of the Sioux squaw that a terrible battle has taken place between Gen. Crook and the Sioux, and that the latter had been almost annihilated. While hopes are expressed that the report may prove true, the story is considered doubtful.

**Confirmatory.**  
CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—R. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General at Omaha, telegraphs to Gen. Sheridan's headquarters here that the following has just been received by him:

Fort Laramie, Wyo., Aug. 14.—The report of Gen. Terry's fight with Sitting Bull is confirmed through Indians coming into Spotted Tail Agency. They report a heavy engagement and the defeat of the Indians with great loss, and Sitting Bull wounded.

[Signed.] TOWNSEND.  
It is proper to say that the accuracy of the information contained in this dispatch, coming as it does from a questionable source, is discredited.

**The Custer Massacre.**  
LAWRENCE, Kas., Aug. 14.—The *Journal*, to-morrow, publishes an account of the Custer battle as reported by Agent Miles to Superintendent Nichols. It is strictly the Indian version of the story, and agrees in important particulars with that of the military. The Indians are said to have had forty men to Custer's one.

The only quotation which seems to be thoroughly understood by a straw-cutter, is that which says: "All flesh is grass." This leads the cutter into frequent errors, and it is an unpleasant companion for small children.

If anybody doubts that England has a claim to be still called the "right little isle," he will find on consulting the documents that three hundred thousand Englishmen were arrested for drunkenness last year.

## NASBY.

**Mr. Nasby Waits for the Letters of Tilden and Hendricks—He Becomes a Burden to Bascom—His Final Instructions.**

Toledo Blade.  
CONFEDERATE X ROADS,  
WICH IS THE STATE OF KENTUCKY,  
August 7th, 1876.

There wuz wunst a doctor which hed a bark wich wud either physick or puke, accordin ez he stript off the tree up or down.  
Like to this doctor is Tilden and Hendricks. Reed their letters up and they are hard money physick, reed em down and they are soft money Tomok.

The day I got laze from the St. Louis Conventum I cominsten preparin for a stump tour for our gallant standard-bearer. I borrowed an extra shirt, so that I cood hev one; I borrowed a valise to kerry it in when I wuzn't speakin, and also to give me standin at sich hotels, ez the Committee didn't become responsible for my board, and Bascom completed my travelin outfit by contributin a quart bottle uv the newest, to be kerryed in the valise to be yeosed when in localities where the necessities uv life wuz hard to come at.

Ez I coodent go out instructin uv the people till I knowd wat my candidates bleevd in, I decided to wait till I got their letters uv acceptance. Did that likker stay in the valise? Not any. It wuz all gone the first day, and I went to Bascom with the empty bottle the next mornin.  
"Fill it up, G. W.," sed I. "I cant go till I hev seen them, letters."

"When will they come?" askt he.  
"To-day or to-morrow," sed I. "Yoo shoed hev kept wat yoo hed till the letters come," said he. "Bascom," wuz the response, "likker like yooz cannot be kept."

And then seein trouble ahead I continyood:  
"Promise me that yoo will keep this bottle filled till them letters come. It will be but a little while, and remember, Bascom, yoo got the \$400 that Tilden, the Reformer, paid for my vote at St. Louis."

"I promise!" he groaned.  
"And likewise, until I hev read em and understood em, so that I shet not go out and spout false Democracy."

"I promise!" he groaned agin.  
Day after day passed but no letters came. But promptly every mornin I wuz at Bascom's with that bottle, which he groanly filled. On the thirtieth day he refoosed pint blank.

"G. W.," sed I, sternly, "remember yoo promise. I may be called any minit. It wuz foolish virgins wat hed no ile in their lamps. I am no foolish virgin. Fill up the lamp for I may be called to-night."

And he filled it, becuz he hed promised.  
But every mornin he wud lift up his voice ez I come, in and howl, "Grasshuss heveus! ain't them letters never comin to releeve me uv this incubus?"

At last one mornin the letters come, in the Louisville papers, and Bascom come over to me happy, ez though a great wat had bin lifted off him.

"I fill the bottle for the last time," sed he gaily, "for lo! here be the letters."  
I took the papers and red the letters, and the next mornin wuz promptly at his bar with the bottle.

"Fill it?" I remarkt camly.  
"Not any," sed he, "Yoo hev the letters."

"George Washington B.," I replied, "yoo promise wuz to keep this bottle filled not only till I hed red the letters, BUT TILL I UNDERSTOOD EM. I hev bin applyin my intel lek to em for ten hours, and ef I know from them letters whether I am to talk Hard money or Soft, Immediat Resumpshen or Perpetuall Postponement, I hope never to be Postmaster."

Wat did that perfjus wretch do? He telegraphed that very day to both Tilden and Hendricks, ez follows:  
"Siel Nasby, on the stump, advocate Hard money or Soft? Answer to wunst. Important, to save an innocent Democrat from ruin."

And the answers come prompt:

FROM TILDEN.  
"Hard money, uv course, but softer. It a good deal in the West. Strike boldly, however, for Reform, and agin the Corruption of the Republickin party."

FROM HENDRIX.  
"Soft money, uv course, but harder. It a good deal in the East. Strike boldly, however, for Reform, and agin the Corruption of the Republickin party."

uv bringin about Reform, and uv fightin corrupshen in government matters.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,  
(Wich wants to be Postmaster.)  
**He Had Rights.**

Detroit Free Press.  
A horse which had not been shipped across the river according to Hoyle and the laws of the custom-house, was sold at auction in front of the post-office yesterday. The auctioneer had no sooner asked the crowd to speak up than a bootblack cried out:

"Two-enty-nine cents!"  
The auctioneer looked around at him with contempt in his eyes, and then went on:

"Come, gentlemen, let us have a bid."  
"Two-enty-nine cents!" cried the boy again.  
The auctioneer looked at him again, seemed a little astonished, and after a while remarked:

"Who will give me a bid on this horse?"  
"I will—tween-ty-nine cents!" yelled the boot-black at the top of his voice.

"You wait to keep still," warned the seller.

"Hain't this an anction, and hain't I got rights?" demanded the boy.  
"Now then," said the auctioneer as he turned to the crowd, "let's have a bid to start this horse."  
"Twen-ty-nine cents!" roared the boot-black.

After the laugh there was a long pause, broken at length by a voice bidding ten dollars.

"That swamps my pile, and I'm out," mused the owner of twenty-nine cents, and went away feeling that he had not been fairly dealt with.

**"Things the People Would Like to Know."**  
[Knoxville Chronicle.]

According to the Comptroller's report submitted to the last Legislature the taxable property listed for taxation in the State amounted to \$230,433,363. At the rate of forty cents on each hundred dollars the revenue on that amount would reach the sum of \$1,168,134. In addition to this, estimating from the same report alluded to above, the tax on privileges, on railroads, on dogs on penitentiary lease, on litigation, &c., ought to yield in round numbers, say \$550,000. In a card published in the Nashville American a few days ago, Treasurer Morrow fixes the annual current expenses of the State Government at \$570,000. The annual gross revenue going into the State Treasury according to the above figures would aggregate \$1,708,134 or \$1,138,134 per annum in excess of the current expenses. Now the people would like to know what becomes of the latter amount. The interest on the State debt goes unpaid and the principal is constantly increasing. The people are paying more than double the amount necessary to meet the current expenses of the State, and yet their indebtedness continues on the increase. Does it cost the difference in the gross revenue and the current expenses of the State to collect the taxes? If not, what becomes of the balance in excess? It is barely possible that this can all be explained, but we think not. Certainly the people have a right to know how it is. We trust the Democratic newspapers in the State, and the Democratic stump-speakers, will devote some little attention to this matter during the campaign.

Comment on the above is unnecessary. And yet the Democracy have placed before the people the same man to govern our State who has failed to advance any ideas, to outline any plan for our relief. The Rings that are fleeing us of our taxes are to continue in power.

**The Latest Wonder of Telegraphy.**

The readers of the Boston *Traveler* have been made acquainted with the wonderful inventions of Prof. Bell, by which musical and vocal sounds can be and have been sent over the electric wires; but few if any are aware of the wonderful results which are sure to follow these improvements in telegraphy. A few nights ago Prof. Bell was in New York, and commenced experimenting with one of his inventions pertaining to the transmission of musical sounds. He made use of his phonetic organ, and played the tune of "America," and asked the operator in New York what he heard.

"I hear the tune of 'America,'" replied New York; "give us another."

Prof. Bell then played Auld Lang Syne.

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"Are you lost, my little fellow?" asked a gentle of a four-year-old on Main street Saturday. "No," he sobbed in reply, "but my mother is."

"What do you hear now?" "I hear the tune of Auld Lang Syne, with the full chords, distinctly," replied New York. Thus, the astounding discovery has been made that a man can play upon musical instruments in New York, New Orleans, or London, or Paris, and be heard distinctly in Boston! If this can be done, why cannot distinguished performers execute the most artistic and beautiful music in Paris, and an audience assemble in Music Hall, Boston, to listen?

Prof. Bell's other improvements, viz: the transmission of the human voice, has become so far perfected that persons have conversed over one thousand miles of wire with perfect ease, although as yet the vocal sounds are not loud enough to be heard by more than one or two persons. But if the human voice can now be sent over the wire